FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 2, 1855. [NO. 1987.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; o $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; of $4 00 after the year has expired.

A POPULAR WORK.

THE WATCHMAN. By J. A. M.; H. Long & Bro., New York: S. G. Courtenay & Co., Charleston.

Ability of no ordinary character is possessed by the anonymous author of this book, which is a story literally embodying

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

Some of the characters are peculiar. There is old Jenkins, a tar, who figures rather fully in the story, as much an original as ever was drawn by Marryatt. Here is his death scene:

In the course of a few years the rheumatism began to play about the joints of the old sailor, and his limbs grew stiff, and he was no longer able to perform his duties on board of the yacht with his former activity; by and by, by slow degrees, these pains and the concomitant infirmities of age increased upon him, and the yacht had to be given up altogether. Then in the ample chimney corner of the servants' hall, in his lordship's mansion, in Winter; and on a seat covered with an arbor, overlooking the fish-pond, which Lord Mordant had constructed for his especial benefit in Summer, the old man passed his waking hours—telling his battles and adventures by land and flood over and over again for years—until at last he was confined to his room—then to his bed.

He lingered, however, a long while, and Lord Mordant, who had become greatly attached to him frequently spent an hour by his bedside. He was present when the old man died. No one supposed the last event was so near at hand.

His lordship, upon entering the room asked Jack, as usual, how he felt.

"I am drifting ashore fast, your honor," was the reply. "Old Jack Jenkins 'll soon be stranded in eternity."

"Keep your courage, Jack," said his lordship, "I hope you'll be with us for many a day yet."

"No, your honor. The order's been passed to slip old Jack's caple, and the chain's already unbitted."

"Can I do anything for you? Have you everything you wish?"

"I should like a pipe of 'bacca, your honor. These varmints of sarvints won't give it me, though I've axed it twenty times—cos why—the doctor says how its bad for my cough. The cough was plaguey bad last night, your honor."

"Then Jack, I think they did right. You know they must follow the directions of the physician?"

"All right, sir. I don't blame 'em. I never axed for a pipe these three weeks till yesterday. I know it's a seaman's duty to obey orders; but when a man's on his beam ends, and all the doctors in the service can't set up his rigging again—why, then, I thinks its hard to thwart his humor. I shan't see daylight to-morrow, sir, and I should like one pipe afore I drops off the hook. Maybe 'bacca aint sarved out in the other world."

Jack said this so earnestly, yet so innocently, that his lordship, notwithstanding that he saw the old man was rapidly sinking, could scarcely forbear a smile, and he ordered a servant to bring the much coveted pipe, which Jack smoked with much apparent pleasure. Then, laying it aside he said:

"Bacca and me's cut acquaintance, your honor; that's the last pipe old Jack Jenkins 'll ever smoke. Now, sir, please to send for the parson, for the tide's ebbing fast, and at low water the soul of the old sailor 'll take its departure for the unseen world."

"Do you feel so very bad Jack?" asked his lordship, with great feeling expressed in the tone of his voice.

"I feels no pain, sir; but I knows as my cable's almost run out, the last bright's close to the hawser hole, and there ain't no time to spare. I should like to make my accounts all square before I sheer off."

Lord Mordant sent immediately for the rector of the parish, who soon arrived at the abbey, and was shown into the old man's bedroom.

Lord Mordant would have retired, but Jack begged him to stay.

"How do you find yourself now Jack?" said the clergyman, to whom the old sailor was personally known.

"I am dying, your reverence—dying—slipping away—quietly and comfortably, but my glass is nigh run out."

"Shall I read to you, or pray with you?"

"Thank you kindly—you may—I shall be glad to listen; but first I would like to ask your reverence a few questions."

"What are they, Jack? Speak freely," said the clergyman. "Is your mind at peace with the world? Do you possess the hope of happiness hereafter?"

"I am pretty comfortable that way, sir—as comfortable as a man may well be, who is passing as I have heard you say, 'through the valley of the shadow of death,' where all beyond looks hazy through the spyglass; but there is one thing troubles me sorely."

"Then tell me what it is, my good old friend, and relieve your mind from all earthly cares."

"This ain't an *earthly* care your reverence," feebly replied the old man, whose life was *evidently* now fast ebbing away.

"So much the better, Jack. It is well, if at this awful hour you have been enabled to forget all earthly cares, and to turn your thoughts entirely to that future, whose mysteries you are so soon to solve. What is it you would speak to me about?"

"It's one of those mysteries, sir, as I should like to have my mind made easy about before I slips off. I've been spliced on to two women, your reverence; both of whom have slipped their cables afore me. What troubles me is to know to which on 'em I shall be lotted on to when I gets up aloft."

"In the future world there are no marriages, neither is there any giving in marriage," replied the clergyman. "Let not such trifling thoughts occupy your mind now."

"Well," replied Jack, "if your reverence says so, and the Bible says so, I suppose it's all right. Not but what I'd have liked to have tackled on to my first wife again, poor thing! but it would have been a terrible thing to have had to hook on through all eternity with old mother Shipley's daughter. I could never have heard the songs of the angels while her tongue was a-going, your reverence."

"Have you anything else troubling you?" asked the clergyman, with difficulty repressing a smile, notwithstanding the solemnity of the occasion.

"No, your reverence, nothing. I've never harmed any one willingly, and though, maybe, I havent done all that I ought to have done, I hope the Lord 'll have mercy upon me and take me to himself. You've eased my mind considerable, sir, in telling me as I shan't be bound to Sally Shipley when I'm gone from this. But kneel and pray, sir; I feel my breath failing fast; the cable's almost run out; the last link 'll slip through the hawse-hole in a few moments. Kneel and pray, too, your honor," addressing Lord Mordant. "Pray with his reverence, that we may all meet happily hereafter in heaven."

The clergyman knelt, and poured out his soul in prayer for the dying man, who occasionally responded "Amen" to portions of the petition—but at length he was silent. The prayer was long and earnest, and when the clergyman and Lord Mordant rose from their knees, they found that while the petition in his behalf had been ascending to the throne of grace, the soul of the honest old sailor had passed away.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1855.

4TH OF JULY.—In consequence of the sickness of B. R. Huske, Esq. Col. John W. Cameron has kindly acceded to the request of the Committee to deliver the Oration on the ensuing anniversary in this town. In addition to the Declaration, to be read by W. G. Broadfoot, Esq., Washington's Farewell Address will be read by Ralph P. Buxton, Esq.

Richard W. Millard, Esq., will deliver an Oration at Warsaw, and Wm. J. Houston, Esq., at Stricklandsville, Duplin county.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The result of the meeting on Tuesday afternoon last has been an additional subscription of $26,400 to this work. Only about $15,000 more are needed to perfect the contract and set the contractors to work. We have no doubt that our citizens will make up this amount in a day or two, and we therefore look for a speedy resumption of work upon this all-important enterprise. The times are hard, it is true, but they will be much harder a year or two hence if we permit this scheme to fail. We enter into no argument to prove this; for we believe it is so apparent that the money will be subscribed.

The meeting on Tuesday adjourned till 5 P. M. to-morrow afternoon, when the Committee will report progress. We trust the meeting will be a full one.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE DIVIDEND.—It will be seen that this Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. It has besides added 1¼ per cent. to its Surplus Fund, which is now about 12 per cent.

It is a remarkable fact, which we learn from undoubted authority, that during its existence of almost six years, this Bank has not made a single bad debt; and has not now on its books one which there is any reason to fear will prove bad. This is a fact as creditable to the able officers of the Bank as to the soundness and integrity of the people of this section of the State.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the salary of the able and indefatigable Cashier was raised to $2000.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—We are glad to learn that Mr. T. R. Dunbar, the contractor for carrying the mail from Carthage to Norwood's (or Centre,) in Stanly county, will commence operations on Tuesday next. The mail will leave Carthage every Tuesday at 6 A. M., and arrive at Centre on Wednesday at 12 M., supplying the offices at Clark's Mills, Rush's Mills (a new office,) Pekin, Mount Gilead, Edinburgh (new office,) and Centre.

By this route we shall send our papers for those offices, rejoiced to find that they will reach their destination on Tuesday and Wednesday, instead of Friday and Saturday as heretofore.

We trust that this increased facility of getting early news will lead to a large increase of our list of subscribers in that section of the State, as the Observer, printed on Monday afternoon, will carry to our subscribers at all those offices later news than they can get from any other source.

AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The meeting held last night in the Market House was certainly one of the most remarkable political incidents that we have ever seen in this place. It was remarkable for the very large number present, and for the earnestness and enthusiasm which marked the proceedings, but more than all for the association, in one common cause, of those who, time out of mind, have been political antipodes, never brought together in harmony before. In the language of a democrat, it was the millenium. The majority of the meeting was undoubtedly composed of Whigs; but there was a large proportion of those have always acted with the democrats—not only young and ardent men, but the gray headed and considerate, the active and influential men of that party. When that estimable citizen, Alfred A. McKethan, Esq. took the chair, there broke forth a feeling of exultation, that such a staunch democrat and public spirited citizen, respected by all parties, though asking nothing from any, was to preside over the first public meeting of the new party. This was repeated when Maj. Leonard, a soldier of 1812, and another leading democrat, took his seat as Vice President, and when Maj. Shaw and Mr. Rhodes, both democrats from Harnett county, also took seats on the stand as Vice Presidents.

In the slang language of the day, this is the first time that the public of Fayetteville has "seen Sam," and they cannot but be surprised to mark how large he is grown, and of what materials he is composed.

We need not detail the proceedings of the meeting, but refer to the official account.

THE CANVASS.—Messrs. Reid and Winslow met at Long Creek on Saturday last, and held forth before a very large assemblage of the people of Duplin, Sampson and New Hanover. We notice nothing new in the account of the discussion. Several personal matters occurred, which were amicably arranged, and one question of veracity was adjourned till they could see the gentleman of Duplin whose statement as reported by Mr. Winslow gave rise to it.

A NEW TROUBLE.—Reports are current at Washington, that private and reliable accounts from Mexico represent Mr. Gadsden, our Minister at that Court as offensive to the government there, because they suspect him of originating the revolutionary movements now on foot throughout that distracted country. It is even said that his conduct has been complained of to the State Department at Washington, and that Mexico will probably refuse to continue diplomatic relations with him.

We hope the report may be disproved, for the other foreign ministers of the present administration have brought enough odium on our country without any help from Mr. Gadsden.

It is supposed by some, that Mr. G's object, and perhaps that of the administration, may be to get into a difficulty with Mexico whereby a pretext may be had for a further annexation of a part or the whole of that country.

QUEER SUBJECT FOR A WARRANT.—The Wilmington Herald has seen a copy of the Laws made by our last Legislature, and comments at some length upon the errors. Among others: by the law it is made the duty of the shipping master at Wilmington, in case of the desertion of a seaman, to issue a warrant *"for the amount of the disaster"*! How the constable is to catch him is another matter. The intention, if there was any, was probably to arrest the deserter.

An Irish Parliament, once, in providing for the erection of a new jail, directed that it should be constructed of the *old* jail, and that for the sake of economy the prisoners should be kept in the latter until the completion of the former. Precedents are all in all in the law. So when our New Hanover constables wish to discover the mode of performing the impossibility directed above, a reference to Irish History may facilitate their labors.

C. H. Rush, Esq. is the Postmaster at Rush's Mills, a new Post Office established in Montgomery County.

TO POSTMASTERS.—The Postmaster General publishes the following caution to postmasters, on two points as to which the public complain. In regard to the loaning of newspapers, we have often heard earnest complaints, and have reason to believe that subscribers suffer inconvenience and injury, and editors loss, by the bad practice now prohibited:—

Loaning Newspapers.—Subscribers to newspapers make complaint of the non-arrival of their papers, and in some instances intimate that the loss is occasioned by the fact of the postmaster loaning to his neighbors the papers of others for perusal. The papers fail to be returned to their proper place, and hence the dissatisfaction. Postmasters are strictly forbidden to loan newspapers that are in their office for delivery.

Delivery of Letters, &c.—We understand frequent complaints against the department grow out of the fact that postmasters too often, trusting only to their memories, tell persons there is no mail matter for them when a subsequent examination proves that there was. If postmasters would adhere strictly to the rule of making a personal search every time letters and papers are inquired for, there would be more despatch in their delivery.

ROMISH POLITICS.—We find the following statement in the report of Hon. Kenneth Rayner's speech at Washington City, a few days ago:—

"Our late Minister to Spain, Mr. Barringer, stated to me, in Baltimore, that the Pope's Nuncio at the Court of Spain said to him, before the news of the formation of Pierce's Cabinet reached there, "I can tell you one man that will be in the Cabinet. That will be Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Catholic church!" This was evidence of a bargain with Bishop Hughes. It is against such humiliation that the people have aroused."

This is certainly a most remarkable revelation. It is from a source which cannot be questioned; and we do not think that Mr. Rayner's inference from the fact is at all over-strained. The part which the Roman Catholics have been made to play in elections and other political movements for a few years past, led to suspicions that they had been tampered with in the last Presidential election; and these suspicions appear to us to be confirmed by the fact stated by Mr. Barringer. The Roman Catholics move together, controlled by the will of one man, the head of their church in this country, the same Archbishop Hughes whose unscrupulous character has been so clearly exposed in the late controversy with Mr. Brooks. There is no other denomination in the United States which moves in a solid body in elections. There is no other which is composed mainly of foreigners. And these are the reasons why such a strong feeling of hostility to them has arisen throughout the United States. They are the reasons also why the Locofoco party has taken them by the hand; why the Locofoco Administration is constantly turning out Protestants to confer offices on members of that denomination; and why we hear every Locofoco candidate for office, or political stump speaker, defending the Roman Catholics, lauding the patriotism of those good and great men among them, such as Gaston and Taney, who have deserved well of their country.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE ROAD.—The Lincoln subscribers to this work have called a meeting at Shelby, on the 14th July, to consider the propriety of procuring an Engineer to commence forthwith the survey of the Western section, which, they remark, is now "secured beyond doubt."

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Court since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Rogers v. Davenport from Tyrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bond & Willis v. Hilton, from Washington, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Cohoon v. Speed, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In Mardre v. Sutton, from Chowan, venire de novo. Also, in Long v. Wright, from Perquimans, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Hathaway v. Davenport, from Washington, affirmed.

By BATTLE, J.—In Grandy v. McCleese, from Pasquotank, venire de novo. Also, in Brothers v. Cartwright, in equity, from Pasquotank. Also, in Pendleton v. Pendleton, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.—*Raleigh Star.*

The citizens of Kenansville, Duplin county, recently held a meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, when on motion of O. R. Kenan, Esq., Kedar Bryan was called to the Chair, and Jno. I. Whitehead requested to act as Secretary. Jno. D. Standford, Esq., was selected as the orator, and Messrs. Wm. E. Hill and Wm. J. Houston as readers on the occasion, and the meeting adjourned, after first requesting the publication of the proceedings in the papers of this town.—*Wil. Herald.*

Pennsylvania.—The tone of all the Whig and American papers in the interior of the State that have yet come to hand, is adverse to the position on slavery assumed by the late Know Nothing National Council. It is also evident that the Whig party will not unite with the American organization on a common State ticket. The Delaware County Republican, Lancaster Examiner and Herald, Westchester Village Record, Norristown Herald, Chambersburg Repository, York Republican, and Pittsburg Gazette all oppose the Know Nothings and favor a Whig opposition thereto. The Chambersburg Repository calls for the Whig Committee of Franklin County to meet and have a Whig ticket nominated against the Know Nothings. It not yet certain, however, that the American party will take such a course as will render a separation from the Whigs necessary. The State Council will meet on the 3d of July, and there all appearances go to show that the platform adopted at Philadelphia will be rejected. The Pittsburg Commercial Journal says that every Council of the Order in Allegheny county which has met since the platform was promulgated, has repudiated it, and appealed to the State Council. The only proper course is for the latter body to repudiate the platform, abandon all secret meetings, and invite the Whigs to unite with them in making a common ticket. If this be done the party will sweep the State; and if it be not done, a crushing defeat will be risked.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

New Jersey.—The Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette, of yesterday, tells us that a large Convention of members of the different American Councils in that city, was held on Wednesday evening, at which the following emphatic resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the action of those representatives of the free States who protested against and opposed the adoption of the Slavery resolution in the late Philadelphia Convention, and that we especially endorse the action of A. S. Livingston, Esq., the representative from this district, and of Dr. E. S. McClelland, of the 4th district, in protesting against and opposing the passage thereof, as presenting a marked and honorable contrast to the course of a few of the delegation from the free States.

The passage of this resolution shows that the sentiments uttered by the New Jersey press, on the same subject, were a true index of the popular feeling in New Jersey, in reference to the action of the recent Convention, or rather of a fragment thereof. The Gazette remarks upon the above resolution, that the voice of Trenton in this matter is undoubtedly that of the whole State. New Jersey was fully relied upon by the South to sustain the platform, but the indications are plain that no free State will do so except New York.—*Phil. North American.*

Latterly, we have seen statements to the effect that numbers had withdrawn from the councils of the American party at Clinton, and Harnett county. The statements are erroneous, and are put forth with the evident intention to deceive. No such withdrawals have taken place. The Locos are excessively fond of publishing ideal withdrawals from the party; we wonder how they would like to publish the accessions thereto that are every day taking place.—*Wil. Herald.*

Another new Comet.—The French Astronomer M. Le Verrier, at the Paris Observatory, discovered a new Comet on the 4th inst. On the 5th it was visible at a position about 7 hours right ascension and 36 degrees North declination. The National Observatory of Washington was duly notified of the discovery.

The people of Lexington, N. C. intend to have a grand celebration of the completion of the N. C. rail road from Charlotte to their town on the 4th of July next.

MARRIED,

At Wilmington, on Tuesday last, by Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D., Rev. P. L. SHEPARD, Rector of Christ Church, Saybrook, Ct., to MARY ANNA, daughter of H. Burr of Wilmington.

In Nashville, on the 19th inst., by Elder G. W. Johnston, Maj. W. W. VASS, of Raleigh, to Miss AMANDA G., only daughter of the late Wm. D. Freeman, of Franklin county.

At the University of North Carolina, by the Rev. E. Mitchell, D. D., on the 20th inst., JAS. M. SPENCER, Esq., of Clinton, Ala., to CORNELIA ANN, only daughter of the Rev. Jas. Phillips, D. D.

In Wayne county, on the 21st inst., by Benjamin Best, Esq., JESSE CRAWFORD to Miss FETREY EASON, eldest daughter of Moses Eason, Esq.

Also, on the 4th, by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. WILIE W. COX, of that county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Lewis Pool, of Johnston county.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PARTY!

Unanimous Ratification of the Philadelphia Platform!

In accordance with previous notice the friends and members of the American Party assembled in Market Square on Wednesday evening, the 27th instant.

President,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN, ESQ.
Vice Presidents,
JOHN P. LEONARD, Esq., of Fayetteville,
W. T. RHODES, Esq., } Harnett County,
Maj. ANGUS SHAW, }
Capt. HECTOR McNEILL, of Cumberland.
T. J. ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

John P. Leonard, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents addressed the meeting in a few appropriate and patriotic remarks.

The Platform of the American party was then read by the Secretary, and the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The National Convention of the American Party, recently assembled at Philadelphia, have laid down a Platform of principles, the basis of which is,—

PROTESTANT CIVILIZATION,
AMERICAN NATIONALITY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES,
AND THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, AS IT IS.

And, whereas, The Principles therein set forth are eminently conservative and patriotic—worthy the approbation of all good men—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Party of the town of Fayetteville hereby ratify, approve, and adopt the same; and pledge to it their cordial support.

John W. Cameron, Esq. was then called for, and delivered an address sustaining the principles of the American party, in an effort of great ability and power.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, first giving three enthusiastic cheers for "Sam," three more for Alfred A. McKethan, three more for David Reid, and three more for Col. Cameron.

A. A. McKETHAN, Pres't.
T. J. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

Can a Corporation Get Drunk?—That the individual members of it can and do is a clear case, and will not be questioned. But can a "corporate capacity" get into what O'Doherty calls a state of *"civilization;"* that is, such a degree of ebriety that the inebriate pronounces the word "civilization" with the ellision of the "iz?" It would seem impossible; yet we know a case where the excuse of drunkeness was urged by a prosecution attorney in a manner to favor the affirmative of the question. It happened some years ago, in one of the northern counties of Vermont, that the *then* "State's attorney," though a man of great legal ability, was rather too fond of "the critter," and with a perversity of habit which we have often seen in others was pretty sure to drink too deep at the very time when it was most necessary that he should be sober. On one occasion an important criminal case was called on by the clerk; but the attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his chair, being, in fact, not fairly able to stand on his feet. "Mr. Attorney, is the State ready to proceed?" said the judge. "Yes—hic—no—your honor," stammered the lawyer; "the State—is not—in a State to try this case to-day; the State, your honor, is—*drunk.*

Boston Post.

We extract from an English paper the following racy advertisement, which, considering it is from a young lady, comes to the point, with the invariable appendum to a feminine epistle—the "P. S."

Wanted—By a young lady, aged nineteen, of pleasing countenance, good figure and agreeable manners, general information and varied accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to crotchet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of the table, manage his household, scold the servants, nurse his babies (when they arrive,) check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theatre, cut the leaves of his new book, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his life happy. Apply in the first place by letter to Louisa Caroline, Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa upon the premises. Wedding ring, No. 4, small.

P. S.—No Irish need apply.

Recently a laboring man, who a few days previously had buried his aged father, presented himself before the registrar of births and deaths at Overbury, near Worcester, and requested that officer to register the death of his mother also. Preparations being made for complying with his request, he was asked at what hour her decease took place. "Oh," replied the affectionate son, "hur hent dead yitt, but her soon wull be, so I thought as how you might as well put it down at wunst, for I ha lost hoff a day already over it, and caunt hafford to loose my time a coming here aghun." On being told that his request could not be complied with, he strode off with a dissatisfied air, muttering to himself that the registrar was "too pertickler by half."

English paper.

Curious Typographical Error.—Prof. Trench, in his latest work on the English language, points out a curious typographical error in the 20th verse of the 23d chapter of Matthew. The words "which strain *at* a gnat and swallow a camel" the Professor thinks contain a misprint, which, having been passed over in the edition of 1611, has held its ground ever since. The translators intended to say "which strain *out* a gnat and swallow a camel," that being the correct rendering of the original as appears in Tynsdale's and Granmer's translations, both of which have strained *out.*" It was the custom of the stricter Jews to strain their wine, vinegar, and other portables, through linen or gauze, lest unawares they should drink down some little unclean insect, as a gnat, and thus transgress the Levitical law. It was to this custom the Saviour alluded, intending to say that the Scribes and Pharisees, while they strain out a gnat from their drink, would yet swallow a camel at a gulp.

A Man of Peace.—At a recent meeting of the advocates of the Maine Law, in Williamsburg, New York, the Rev. W. W. King said, "He would rather that the lives of 20,000 citizens of the city of New York should be sacrificed, than this law should not be enforced, and he, for one, was ready, should the exigency of the case demand it, to shoulder a musket or wield a sword, and, if need be, to shed his last drop of blood in defence of this cause."

From California.—The municipal election in San Francisco created great excitement, and resulted in the choice of the following officers, viz: Democrats—James Van Ness, mayor; Wm. McKibbon, treasurer; Andrew Moulder, comptroller; J. Hoff, Surveyor. The Know Nothings elected the tax collector, harbor master, city marshal, and city attorney. The democrats elected four aldermen and four assistants; and the know nothings four each. The election was regarded as a test of strength in the struggle between the native and the foreign born citizens. There was more excitement during the contest than in any previous election in the city.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th ult., and the gambling saloons closed forever.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C. F. Line, June 26.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for T F Prather, J O Ross, S J Hinsdale, J H Lindsay, Rankin & McLean, H L Myrover, D Murphy, H Erambert, Rockfish Co, J N Smith, A T Zevely, J A Womack & Co, J Swann, A A McKethan, A B Howell, Deep River Co, P C Saunders, J W Heath, E Belo, R J Steel, A M Seavey.

ASHBOROUGH
MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMIES.
JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. C. E. COLTON, Principal.
Rev. SIMEON COLTON, D. D., Superintendent.

THE Fall Session of these Institutions commences on Thursday the 5th day of July. Between the two Schools there is no direct connection: the buildings are at a distance from one another.

The rates of Tuition in the Male Academy are, $8, $10, and $15 per Session; in the Female, $6, $8, and $12; Contingencies 50 cts. Painting and ornamental needle-work, extra. Provision will be made for instruction in French, and in Music on the Piano, if the demand will justify it.

Asheboro' is in direct communication, by tri-weekly stages, with Fayetteville, Salem, Raleigh and Salisbury. It offers a pleasant and healthy residence to those who would send their children away from the sickly localities of the low country.

The Principals, in their respective Schools, are prepared to do all that could be demanded of Teachers. In instruction, they intend to be thorough; in discipline, not lenient and yet not severe. Diligence in their studies, with submission to government, will be required on the part of the Students. And the advancement of the Pupil will always be the chief end of the Teacher.

A general superintendence over the Schools is committed to Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., whose age and experience should command some degree of favor.

To our friends abroad, who intend to send their children from home to school, we promise, if you commit them to our charge, not to be false to the trust. To all who seek the *proper* education of their children, if we secure your patronage, we engage to do for them, not only as much as the most of Teachers, but as well as the best.

June 15, 1855. 10-*tf

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the Classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

June 9. 8*8

ROSE HILL
FEMALE ACADEMY.
JULIA F. MORPHIS, PRINCIPAL.
ELLEN E. MORPHIS, ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$15
Music on Guitar, " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.

June 1. 5*t1A

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, (near Mt. Olive Post Office, N. C.,) a few weeks ago, a bound boy named ISAAC SIMMONS or STOCKS. He is passing as free, but has no free papers, and is only 19 years of age. Said boy is stout built, yellow complexion, a grey eye, dull look, broad features, and an unmistakeable scar on his upper lip from a cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail in the State so that I may get him.

BENJ. OLIVER.
May 29. 5-*tf

EQUITY LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th of August, (being the week of Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court,) about 30 Acres of Land, being the balance of the Land known as the Watson Land, joining Col. A. S. McNeill and others. The above land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

By order of the Court of Equity.
W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.
May 28, 1855. 6*5t

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

AGRICULTURAL

Our readers will find in our paper of this week, a valuable communication from Mr. William J. Bingham, of this county, giving the particulars of his experiments in the use of guano, and other fertilizers. The practical good sense of Mr. Bingham, together with his intelligence and habits of accurate observation, render his experience in the matter of testing the results of different fertilizers, of great importance to the farmer.

Oaks, Orange, N. C., June 20th, 1855.

Mr. Eli Murray, Sr., Mt. Pleasant, Alamance, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th is received, and as you are only one of many who have applied for my experience and solicited my opinion on the application of concentrated manures to wheat, perhaps it may be wise to adopt your suggestion and make one letter answer all. But first I must say you greatly overrate my knowledge of agriculture. Busied as I have been with another pursuit, it has been in my power to give only the odds and ends of time to farming, and the utmost I have learned of this most noble and useful of secular occupations is, the mortifying fact that I know nothing, and have yet the alphabet of agriculture to learn. True I have made some haphazard experiments, some rich, others very poor in results. But to the experiment with Peruvian Guano and Mapes's Improved Super Phosphate of Lime.

My memorandum under date Oct. 2, 1852, runs as follows: "Sowed on a measured acre of ground 150 pounds Mapes's Improved Super Phosphate of Lime, mixed with six bushels of scrapings from a coal pit, and at an interval of three feet 150 pounds Peruvian guano mixed with 3½ pecks Plaster of Paris, and ploughed both in with one horse plough. The soil a deep red clay, *very*, and as nearly as possible, *equally* poor. Had brought very poor oats in 1851, and been pastured till August 1852, when it was ploughed deeply with a two-horse plough; and again this week Oct. 16th, Sowed one bushel early purple straw wheat on each acre, covering with expanding cultivator. Whitewashed the seed, with a saturated solution of salt-water and lime, consistency of thin cream, and dried with ashes."

At that time the Super Phosphate of Lime was $50 per ton, Guano $40. The result was such that I preferred the former. Now the former can be had at the factory of Fred. McCready, New York, who makes it by Prof. Mapes's recipe, at $45, in quantities not less than ten tons. Cartage about 50 cts. per ton. Freight to Norfolk about $1 50 per ton; in large quantities and in sail vessels considerably lower. Insurance in August (when it should be ordered) merely nominal. I have inquired of Mr. McCready on what terms he will deliver at Norfolk in large quantities. When advised you shall be informed. The price is $50 per ton at the factory for any quantity under 10 tons.

The Denitrogenized Super Phosphate manufactured at the establishment, and composed of half Improved Super Phosphate and half dried and ground bullocks' blood, is the same price, and pronounced by Prof. Mapes 'much superior for general purposes.' I have not tried it yet, but had two tons shipped on the 9th inst.

If the citizens of Orange and Alamance incline to try Professor Mapes's manure, it would be wise to form a company, and order the whole at one time. I have no objection to being the organ.

I am experimenting with sundry other concentrated manures on corn this season, on a small scale. The result if of any value, will be reported in due time.

I applied last Fall one bag (160) pounds) to the acre leaving two lands untreated for experiment; one on deep red clay of loose porous character, the other of close gravelly texture—yellowish clay. Though the season throughout was extremely unfavorable to the development of the manure, yet judging by comparison, the crop was tripled. My harvest began on the 11th inst. Wheat, except the two lands untreated and some rich spots also unmanured, abundantly ripe. I forgot to state that the Improved Super Phosphate hastens maturity ten days, Guano seven.

You ask my judgment on the comparative value of the two manures; and I presume you anticipate the answer. Let it be understood, however that my experiment was on *clay land*. Perhaps Guano is better on sandy land such as yours.

One word more. The Improved Super Phosphate of Lime does no harm to any kind of seed by contact, and may be very conveniently sowed by mixing with it an equal quantity of moist earth of any kind well pulverized. Guano, I think, should always be mixed with a large percentage of Plaster of Paris, or charcoal dust, or both.

Very respectfully your obd't serv't,

WM. J. BINGHAM.

P. S. The Improved Super Phosphate of Lime exhibited equal superiority over Guano in the succeeding crop of corn, and is, I am convinced, more durable in its effects.

Potatoes.—It would be an excellent plan for every farmer to occasionally plant the potato ball, and thus get new varieties, as well as healthy seed. Continued replanting of potatoes, without resorting to the seed, is as absurb as to take roots from an old tree to produce an orchard.

Plant small, but sound, and healthy potatoes—cutting impairs the vitality of the sprout.

For healthy potatoes, a light, dry, loose, and warm soil is preferable. A wet, heavy, compact soil, promotes decay.

The flavor of a potato is materially affected by the soil and manure. Lime, wood-ashes, charcoal, plaster, salt and all other anti-putrescent articles are good, as they add to the health of the potato as well as to its richness and flavor. For manure well rotted compost, is preferable. Unrotted stable manure is too strong and heating, and gives them a disagreeable flavor.

The New York Mirror makes itself merry after the following fashion over rumors of the "plague" in that city:

"We have found there is some truth in the rumor of plague in our city. But the species is not new or uncommon. The Express described it as manifesting itself in black and blue spots. It is so. There have been a number of serious cases—some resulting in death. A plague of a drunken husband, up town, produced both black and blue spots on his wife's head, and another, who was himself actually "blue" at the time, beat his wife to death a few days since at Brooklyn. There have been and are some plague (y) bad cases of women, who keep their husbands' faces black and sour, by all sorts of extravagance. And children are now and then a plague. Indeed, we might cite a hundred distinct forms of daily occurring plague in our midst, but they are all natural and habitual, and by no means epidemic or Asiatic. We have some foreign and domestic plagues, but none saved two-legged ones."

No doubt the; two legged ones" are the greatest plague that ever visited Gotham.

A demonstration was made the other day against the American Hotel, in Kansas city, and the landlord's wife appeared and offered to fight the whole crowd.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a very large number of the citizens of this place and the surrounding country, convened at the Court House on Wednesday evening to ratify the platform of principles adopted by the American Convention that assembled in Philadelphia on the 5th of June.

The meeting was called to order by William H. Harrison Esq., who proposed the following officers for the occasion:

President.—O. L. Burch, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—Dr. Jos. J. W. Tucker, Silas Burns, John B. Bobbitt, J. M. Perkinson.

Secretaries.—James J. Litchford, Jr., William White, Jr.

The President, upon taking the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting.

H. W. Miller, Esqr,, from a Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which, after the platform had been read, were unanimously adopted. The Committee consisted of Messrs H. W. Miller, J. J. Iredell, George Little, and Fred C. Shepard.

1. Resolved, That the friends of the American Party, here assembled, do most cordially approve and endorse the national platform of principles, adopted by the National Council recently held at Philadelphia,—and believing that the prosperity and safety of our Common Country, and the Union of the States, depend on the success of those princicles, we do pledge to our brethren, throughout the State, our most zealous co-operation in behalf of those principles, and we appeal in turn to each and every friend of the American Party to aid in securing their complete and triumphant success.

2. Resolved, That the thanks of the American Party of this State, are due to its Delegates to the National Council, for the zeal and ability displayed, in the performance of their duties and in defence of the principles of the Party.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner was then introduced to the audience. He delivered an able, eloquent and convincing speech of about two hours and a half length, in which he advocated in a clear and masterly manner the three great cardinal principles of the American party: 1. The cultivation of a spirit of intense American nationality. 2. Opposition to any church that would attempt to wield its influence as an organization in favor of any particular party. 3. A devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union of the States.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rayner's speech which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause, calls were made for H. W. Miller, but Mr. M. having left the stand did not respond, when the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Rayner.—*Ral. Star.*

We learn that after the speech of Hon. John Kerr, at Graham, Alamance county, about twenty-five persons withdrew from the know-nothing council at that place. The indications in that quarter are that Mr. Kerr will be re-elected by a large majority over his know-nothing competitor.

Fay. Carolinian.

The above article, credited to the Fayetteville Carolinian, we find copied in the Raleigh Standard. We have good reason to believe that the statement, according to Arch Bishop Hughes's mode of expression, is just "twenty-three parts untrue out of twenty-five." Our information is, that *two* only have withdrawn from the order in Alamance, while *fifty-eight* were regularly introduced to "Sam" at the time of the speaking in Graham!

We may say further, that we have conversed with several intelligent gentlemen in Alamance county, and they expressed a strong conviction that Mr. Reade would carry the county; so that the "indications in that quarter" are far from being favorable to Mr. Kerr's re-election.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

The Reign of Terror.—The American Organ has the following in reference to the purpose of the Pierce and Forney administration to turn out of office all those who sympathise in any manner with the American party:

"From the various rumors in circulation, we can announce to the American public that the Administration is about to remove from office a large number of clerks and other officers of the government in this city. The only reason given is their affinity with the Protestant American party. In order to ascertain whether a suspected person is thus tainted, he is required to clear himself of the charge by taking an oath that he is not guilty.

"What think you, citizens of the United States, of your government? The party which denounces the oaths of secret societies as unconstitutional, because extra judicial, although having a patriotic object in view, itself resorts to an unconstitutional inquisition upon oath into men's secret thoughts, to draw from them confessions injurious to their interests, or tempt them to the perpetration of falsehood.

"Let us hear no more of oaths exacted of members of the American party. They are voluntarily taken. But the unhappy victim of the ruling tyranny is coerced by the threat of instant proscription, even if he be a Democrat of the old line, and have been ever so efficient in electing General Pierce.

"Let us hear no more of proscription practised by the American party. That party simply resolves to support for office the only class of citizens who can be safely trusted with political power. It is not proscription—it is the exercise of the right of selection, one which is truly constitutional, and has the public safety as its motive. That proscription now in a course of execution has revenge and malice for its motives, and the injury it inflicts on the public service is no impediment to its actions. The time is rapidly approaching when the people will judge their own cause, and to them we refer it."

GREAT BUSINESS.

Navy Department, June 18, 1855.

Sir:—Your services as a watchman of the Southwest Executive Building are hereby dispensed with from this date.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Mr. Jas. O. Withers.
Washington, D. C.

Fraudulent Letters.—It is stated that over three hundred letters addressed to a fraudulent firm in New York, under the high sounding names of "Law, Grinnell & Minot" have been forwarded to the dead letter office at Washington. These letters were sent to this firm in answer to letters received from them, inviting remittances to be made for goods asserted to be in their hands belonging to the parties addressed, on which freight was due in consequence of the fraud, through the medium of the press. The rogue did not have the assurance to call for the letters, and thus the persons who sent the money will get it returned from Washington.

Good News for Consumers.—The Cleveland Herald offers to stake its reputation for veracity that flour will be down to $6 50 per barrel in thirty days. It says the crops never looked better in the State of Ohio, and the prospect is that there will be the largest yield ever known in that State.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CHARACTERS AND INCIDENTS OF HISTORY.

The practice which has recently grown up of inviting distinguished public men to deliver Lectures before societies and institutes, formed for the laudable purpose of encouraging agriculture, mechanics, and other useful arts and trades, has proved to be the means of furnishing to the public many entertaining and really interesting historical reminiscences which would otherwise perhaps never have seen the light. Of such Lectures we have rarely seen one the perusal of which has afforded us more gratification than that recently delivered before the "Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts" by Ex-President Tyler, a copy of which, published by order of the Institute, is now before us. The subject selected by Mr. Tyler for his discourse was a "sketch of some of the most prominent characters and incidents of our history from 1812 to 1836," a period embracing certainly "some of the most prominent characters and incidents" to be found in the whole volume of our annals as a Nation. Mr. Tyler himself was an active public servant during nearly the whole of that period, and a participant in many of the important national incidents that occurred. Few men, therefore, could have had better opportunity of personal knowledge to enable them to speak of the men and things that formed the topics of his Address. Though we have not always agreed with the Ex-President in his political views and opinions, we have always been disposed to respect him for his honorable bearing and the firmness with which he maintained his position when he believed himself to be right. We have known him for a long series of years, in public and private life, and it affords us pleasure to have this opportunity of bearing testimony to the estimable qualities of head and heart which social intercourse with him never failed to call forth. That it is not in his nature to bear malice this Address we think places beyond doubt; and it is, moreover, so replete with matters of historical interest that our readers, we are sure, will thank us for a few extracts from it.

After comparing some of the Congresses we have had with that to which he first formally introduces us, somewhat to the disparagement of the former, he thus speaks of the Fourteenth Congress:

"Over that House, at the time to which I refer, presided one who seemed formed for the station and the station made for him. To commanding talents he united an urbanity, with a decision of character which commanded the respect of the House and awed into subjection to rule the most refractory. He had enlarged his reputation by brilliant efforts on the floor of both Houses of Congress, and his Speakership may properly be referred to as a period when to have held a seat in the House of Representatives constituted an epoch in any man's life. That man was Henry Clay. Let me speak of him in a manner worthy of myself and just to him. He had received the impress in early life of the fervid and glowing eloquence of Mr. Henry, and had profited greatly by it. He was a conspicuous leader of the republican hosts that had elevated first Mr. Jefferson and afterwards Mr. Madison to the Presidency, and his voice sounded as a clarion in the ears of their adversaries. Nature had bestowed upon him in profusion her gifts. He added to an intellect of the highest order a commanding person, and his voice and gesture and manner were those best calculated to sway the action of a popular assembly. Had he lived in the time of Pericles his name would have found a place of high eminence in Athenian history. On the floor of that House were to be found, contesting the leadership with Mr. Clay and rivalling him in public confidence, John C. Calhoun and William Lowndes, both of South Carolina, and amongst the most eminent men that the age produced. The power of condensation of the first in expressing his ideas, which was almost as great as a lens by which all the rays of light are brought to a focus, was equalled by the vast range of information possessed by the other, which caused him to be regarded as the Mentor of the House; and no man listened to him without obtaining new ideas and a more enlarged understanding of the subject under discussion. Mr. Calhoun was early called to the head of the War Department, and the great ability he displayed in that office is well known to the country. He brought order out of chaos, and, presenting the outlines of his system, so arranged them that recruits in case of war have only to muster into line and the army is complete. As a debater and writer he had but few, if any, superiors. In both departments his conclusions were drawn from a course of reasoning so logical and precise that it was almost impossible to strike out a sentence without destroying the symmetry of the whole production. At a much later period of his life I had occasion fully to appreciate the power of his mind in the great aid he rendered in a high department of the Government.

"William Lowndes soon after fell a victim to a relentless disease, but not until he had left in the law establishing a sinking fund a monument which will speak to future ages of consummate ability and statesmanship. He wanted the adventitious advantages of grace of person and of manners, yet he was the most engaging of men. He passed away from earth at the time that the most brilliant prospects of political elevation were opening upon him. Daniel Webster, then a Representative of a district from New Hampshire, had already made a deep impression upon the public mind; but that broad and expansive intellect had, at the moment, but little room for display, as it was engaged in sustaining a cause which, at the time, had sunk into a hopeless minority. At an after day its full volume was exhibited, and drew upon him the eyes of the civilized world. It may truly be said of him that at the forum he had but few co-rivals. He wore his Senatorial cloak with a dignity never surpassed; and, upon his transfer to the State Department, the coat of diplomacy was so admirably fitted and adjusted to his person that it seemed destined from the first for his especial wearing. John Randolph was also there, blazing like a comet through the heavens, and throwing off his scintillations of wit and genius until his course in debate was paved with stars. How often has he been seen to enter the House, booted and spurred and with his riding whip in hand, just at the moment that the Speaker had stated the question for the decision of the House, after a three weeks' discussion, when his penetrating voice would arrest the vote by the inquiry, 'What is the question, Mr. Speaker?' and while the Speaker would be restating the question would advance to his desk and re-open the discussion by one of those brilliant speeches which would electrify the House and its exhausted energies."

The character of Mr. Pinkney, one of Maryland's most eminent and most honored sons, is drawn with great felicity of expression and truth of coloring. But Mr. Tyler is happily wrong in supposing that no record has been left of the brilliant effort of elocution to which he refers. The volume of the Annals of Congress, which are now in the press, nearly ready for delivery, contains a report of Mr. Pinkney's speech, prepared by himself, doubtless, in reply to the great New York statesman on that memorable occasion. The speech may be found in Wheaton's Life of Mr. Pinkney. It is certainly one of the most noble specimens of argument and of logic, as well as of richness of diction, that it has ever been our fortune to peruse, and we are happy that so valuable a contribution to our Senatorial history has been preserved. No man, we are certain, will be more rejoiced than the Ex-President himself to find that he was mistaken in the regret expressed "that a speech so brilliant in eloquence and conclusive in argument should not have been perpetuated." The incidents attending its delivery are thus portrayed by Mr Tyler:

"The discussion which had sprung up in the Senate on the Missouri question called upon Mr. Pinkney for a full display of all those wonderful talents he was known to possess. After a protracted debate, in which most of the Senators had joined—among whom was Rufus King, whose exalted character dignified the station which he filled, and whose advocacy of the Missouri restriction gave additional and weighty sanction to a great wrong—Mr. Pinkney announced his purpose to reply. The scene which the Senate chamber presented the day on which he addressed the Senate is not to be forgotten by one who had the good fortune to look upon it. The exciting theme, united to the fame of the orator, had caused an immense crowd to repair to the Capitol at an early hour, and every seat in the Senate chamber was occupied before the hour for the meeting of the Senate had arrived, and the body of the chamber was overflowed by those who were permitted to fill all the avenues between the seats of the Senators. I remember the exultation of the Southern and Southwestern members in that triumphant vindication of truth and justice, and it added no little to the measure of gratification that the championship of equality among the States, as joint partners in all belonging to the Union, should thus have been assumed through its Senators by the State of Maryland. the effort of that day entitled Mr. Pinkney to be ranked among the greatest debaters and most eminent orators who had appeared upon the stage of public affairs. The only regret experienced was, that a speech so brilliant in eloquence and conclusive in argument should not have been perpetuated by a stenographer or by the pen of the distinguished Senator himself."

A littile of the Lecturer's leaning towards the extravagant assumption of the "States' Right Party," in its threatened nullification of the tariff law peeps out in the following extract; but it furnishes so noble an example of his kindly disposition in the fervid and beautiful eulogy paid to a deceased statesman that we cannot forbear to quote it:

"A crisis in public affairs had actually arrived, and I thought then and still believe that there was but one man in Congress who possessed power to avert civil war; and I will not, through a mawkish sensibility, withhold the fact that whatsoever of influence I possessed was exerted to induce that distinguished man, then a Senator, to step forward and heal the discontents of the country. Right nobly did he enter upon the task, and meeting a corresponding temper and feeling on the part of Mr. Calhoun, then also a Senator, the plan of pacification was adjusted. And now I will say, notwithstanding all that may have transpired since which is calculated to impair my friendly regard for his memory and to diminish my esteem for him as a politician, that, amid all the brilliant career of Mr. Clay the great monument to his fame is to be found in the compromise bill of the tariff, which through his great influence grew suddenly into a law. It was the oil which, poured upon the waters, stilled their agitation—the olivebranch substituted for the sword—the dove which went out over the sea of passion, and returned with assurances of harmony and safety. I well remember the electric light of joy which beamed upon the countenances of all when he rose in the Senate to announce his purpose to present his bill. The House of Representatives, which had been torpid before, suddenly awoke into action; plan upon plan of compromise or modification of what were considered the obnoxious features of the tariff laws, all inefficient and unsatisfactory, were offered at the Speaker's table. For a moment Mr. Clay paused in his course; he adverted to the feeling manifested in the House, and expressed his preference to be to permit others to take the lead in the matter; but yielded to an earnest remonstrance against inertness on his part, and, happily for his own fame and the good of the country, brought forward his great measure of pacification."

As the last excerpt we shall give from the Lecture, every page of which contains something worthy of being treasured in the memory, we take the reasons which influenced the distinguished lecturer not to come down below 1836 in his "Characters and Incidents." It will be seen that he is willing, in his consciousness of honest intentions, to trust to posterity to judge of his own Administration:

"Of what transpired subsequent to 1836 I will not trust myself to speak. Let that be the task of others—a task which I trust will not be performed until all passion and all feeling shall have passed away and been forgotten; then let the arm of justice be bared, and its sword fall upon the heads that may deserve the blow."

Caution to "Readers in Bed."—Mr. Lewis, of Ashtabula, Ohio, just after retiring, heard a moaning noise, which he traced to the room of a young lady boarding in his family. On forcing the chamber door he found the room filled with smoke and fire, while the feather bed, straw bed, and bedding were about half consumed, and a candlestick with the solder melted and a half burnt book lay on the bed. The lady was but slightly burnt, but very nearly suffocated.

Population of the City.—The census marshals met last night at the Broadway House, and reported progress. It is thought that the rate of increase has been such since 1850 that the population of the city now numbers about 825,000. It is said that on the average there are found to be two families in a house, and about five persons in a family.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

No Place Like Home.—A negro boy belonging to Judge Summers, of Kanawha, recently absconded from his home and went to Canada, but was so disgusted with the appearance of things there that he turned about and came back again. He says he has "seen the elephant," and is satisfied.

Determination.—'The longer I live,' says Sir T. F. Buxton, 'the more I am certain that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once fixed on, and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it.

Dangers of Kite Flying.—The fine residence of Major N. H. Beale, of Macon, Ga., was set fire to and totally destroyed by a flying kite with a lantern or light attached, which fell upon the roof of the building. Loss about $10,000.

A Candid Lawyer.—"Do you think I'll get justice done me?" said a culprit to his counsel. "I don't think you will," replied the other, "for I see two men on the jury who are opposed to hanging."

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT," &c.

A furious quarrel has been raging between the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, Locofoco, and its brother Locofoco the Washington Union. It is all about Col. Forney, the Locofoco Clerk of the House of Representatives, the man who endeavored to assist his friend Forrest, in the divorce case between Forrest and his wife, by writing to another friend begging him to get a certain actor to drinking, and then tickle his vanity so as to induce him to boast of having taken improper liberties with Mrs. Forrest—in short, to wheedle a drunken man into telling a lie to blast a woman's character. This conduct of Forney's was lately apologized for by the Union, and thereupon the Examiner lets off the following bitter phillippic, which we copy, with a few introductory remarks, from the Whig:—

The Examiner on the Washington Union.—Our neighbor of the Examiner is down on Forney and the Washington Union like a thousand of brick. In his Tuesday's issue, he literally skins that interesting individual alive, and leaves him mangled and bleeding, the object not of pity, but of utter abhorrence and contempt. Forney, it must be borne in mind though, is the right hand man of Pierce—his confidential friend and most trusted companion. Notwithstanding this, however, the Examiner pours hot shot into his corrupt carcass without measure or mercy. The thing is done so handsomely and so effectually that we transfer a portion of the Examiner's scathing article to our columns:

"We believe the rule is without exception, that the keeper of the kennel has a stronger hold upon the affections of the dog than the master of the pack himself. Colonel Forney occupies we believe, this engaging relation to all that disinterested pack that feed on the garbage of the kitchen, and yell out their discordant notes through the columns of the Washington Union. He sets them on any trail, and halloes them on any track. With his shrill whistle in the handle of his whip, he brings up the pack for a hunt in any field—ready for the pursuit of any game. If the Ocean Steamer bill contemplates a robbery of the treasury, Forney, "Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart and all," are ready on the ground by break of day, and clamorous for the chase. If the "Colt Patent Extension Bill" comes up in Congress, there is to be heard in the front of the column of peculators the noisy dog-whip of Col. Forney, cracking on the pack to the lead of his faithful Melampus of the Union, whose instincts carry him always on the track of the right *cent*. If a Southern territory is to be abolitionized—if poor Indians, protected by solemn guarantees of treaties, are to be swindled and defrauded—Col. Forney is up for the job, and the Union newspaper, ready to be used as scavenger cart or pitch-fork, just as the emergencies of its *friends* may require the one sort of service or the other. It will give aid and comfort and safe conduct one day to his Excellency Gov. Reeder, and swear lustily that he is a most prober sort of man, and then instantly upon signs of dissatisfaction from without, will stick the prongs of its fork into him and pitch him over the fence like the carcass of a dead rat. Colonel Forney is the master spirit, the Prospero, that stirs to the lowest bottom the sewers and cesspools in which the peculators and parasites of the metropolis do inhabit; and merciless indeed is the menial service he requires at the hands of his Caliban. To defend men unjustly aspersed is the natural impulse of generous minds; to defend the honest measures of party is commendable; it is fairly allowable to palliate faults and excuse mistakes of friends and partizans, but a deliberate effort not only to defend, but to applaud, the wickedness and shame of "the Forrest letter," is a display of moral obliquity, ingrained turpitude of natural depravity, which has no parallel out of the Newgate calendar, and very few in it. So far as either the taste or the principle which dictates that crime is concerned, we have nothing to say or do. The sow that wallows in the mire, the dog that delights in his vomit, have the instincts of nature as their guide: and if the Union does a dirtier thing than either, we will no more quarrel with the promptings of its nature than of theirs. In this point of view, however, we are interested in common with the Democracy of the whole country. We are not willing to sit quietly by and see a deliberate effort made to fasten the odium of Forney's turpitude and the meretriciousness of the Union upon the Democratic party without a word of remonstrance.

The effort of the Union to identify the reputation of Colonel Forney with the character of the Democratic party and administration, is the common trick of profligacy in pleading respectability of connections as an immunity for crime. The paltry device will fail. The public can discriminate. They know the difference between the bloated, plethoric, repulsive dog-tick, and the stately mastiff to whose skin it sticks and whose blood it sucks.

Forney may be the Union, and the Union Forney, but neither of them nor both of them together constitute the Democratic party, or even an index of what the Democratic party think, say, or propose. Democracy is bold, truthful, honest, ingenuous, disinterested and brave—this political *baracoon* is sly, treacherous, false, fraudulent, mean, selfish, greedy and timid. To allow that this concern either represents the sentiments of the Administration, or the principles of the Democratic party, is simply to conspire to overthrow both. If the Administration and the Democratic party could in any just sense be held responsible for the acts and doings of the Union then indeed would the annihilation of both be at hand, and quite as complete as the bitterest enemies of either could wish. Nor could any honest man of any party murmur at the doom. For there is no tergiversation too shameless for it to commit—no abandonment of principle for which it is not at all times prepared—no dirty work it is not ready to do—no filthy defence it is not ready to undertake—no imposture it is not ready to indorse; a villainous compound of flunkeyism and avarice, which will stoop to any meanness, resort to any expedient, to secure place and plunder. Like Judas Iscariot, it gloats over the money bags, like him it would betray its master for gold, and the similitude only ends when the point is reached at which an awakening conscience was possible in the Jew."

A Revolutionary Party.—The Warsaw New Yorker announces the death of Peter Besancon, at the advanced age of 98 years. It says the deceased was one of the band of noble spirits who crossed the ocean with Lafayette to assist the Colonies in the struggle for independence. He was born in or near the city of Besancon, in France, in 1762, came to America at the age of 16, was present at the execution of Major Andre, and remained in the army until the end of the war.

Fast Trotting.—A trotting match of $2000, mile heats, came off on Friday last, over the Union Course, Long Island, between the gr. g. Hero, and the s. m. Pocahontas. The match was won by the latter in a single heat, distancing Hero, and making the mile in 2 m. 17½ s. the fastest time on record. The harness, wagon, and driver weighed 265 pounds.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

Important News—New Successes of the Allies—Cotton quiet—Breadstuffs Declined—Money Market easy.

New York, June [illegible]

The Baltic brings dates to the 16th inst., her regular day of sailing.

The English papers contain telegraphic details of the recent successes of the allies before Sebastopol. The French, as before stated, captured the Mamelon and White works of the Russians after most sanguinary fighting. 5,000 men were killed and wounded.

The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor. Simultaneously, the English stormed and took the riflemen's works in the quarries, but they lost 500 men killed and wounded. Since then the firing has been slack.

The allied fleets have achieved new successes in the sea of Azoff, and have burned the Russian stores at Tagaurog, Manopol and Genetsick.

A boat expedition was being fitted out against Perekop.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

There is nothing important from the line of the Tchernaya, or from the Baltic fleets.

The London Times says it is impossible that Sebastopol can hold out much longer, owing to the supplies being cut off by the capture of Kertsch.

It was thought that the force under Gen. Brown would return and join the force at East Balaklava.

France.—It has been formally announced that the Empress Eugenie is *enciente.*

Spain.—The insurrection in Spain is not suppressed. A band of 70 men had left Pampeluna for the French frontier to procure arms.

The Madrid and Paris mails had been burned by the insurgents in Bastile. A movement in Cattalonia is apprehended.

The Spanish Cortes had rejected the proposition censuring the ministry.

Sardinia.—The king of Sardinia will shortly visit London to negotiate for the hand of the Princess Royal of England.

Italy.—The assassination of Cardinal Antenetti had been attempted, but the assassin was arrested.

England.—Ex-President Fillmore had been presented at Court and subsequently dined with Queen Victoria.

Parliament had adopted a proposition for the decimal coinage of cents and mills, or the hundredth and thousandth part of a pound.

Liverpool, June 15th.

Markets.—Cotton—the market is quiet at last week's quotations.

The leading circulars report the market quiet during the week, but holders not procuring sales the prices of last week, were maintained, the market closing steady. Fair Orleans 7¼; the week's sales reached 38,700 bales taken on speculation, and 1,900 bales for export.

Stock in port 549,000 bales, including 301,000 bales of American cotton.

Breadstuffs. The market for breadstuffs is dull, and prices have considerably declined owing to the continued fine weather. Wheat is 3 to 4d. lower; Flour is 1 a 2s. lower, and Corn has declined 6d. to 1s. Holders, however, did not evince a willingness to accept these figures.

From the Baltimore American.

DISCOVERY OF MISSING MONEY LETTERS AT A PAPER MILL.

We alluded yesterday to the fact that two parcels of money had been found among waste paper at a paper mill in Baltimore county, supposed to have come from the Baltimore post office. We learn that Mr. Daniel B. Wilhelm, a most worthy gentleman, well known in this city, who keeps a paper mill near Uniontown, in Baltimore county, last November, purchased in Baltimore, a parcel of old waste paper, which he sent to his mill to be worked over in the manufacture of wrapping paper. Shortly after receiving it, one of his hands found a letter among the paper containing $25 in bank notes, but the letter was destroyed by the person finding it, and the money handed over to Mr. Wilhelm. Shortly after this, Mr. Wilhelm having given orders that all sealing wax should be torn off of the old newspaper packages, &c., before they were thrown into the mill, as such substances were likely to injure the machinery, his foreman was tearing off the wax adhering to the paper, and came across a number of newspaper packages which were torn open and thrown in to be ground into pulp. Finally, a package was torn open, and the wrapper thrown in, and with it a check for $10,000, which was supposed to be a cancelled one, many such having been found among the old paper. On further unrolling the package a large number of bank bills were found in the interior wrapper, on various banks, some of them one's, two's and five's, to the amount of $434. On finding these notes, the check accompanying them, and the wrapper, had both disappeared in the mill, and no clue could be discovered as to whom they belonged. Mr. Wilhelm, to whom the money was all promptly handed by his foreman, immediately came to the city in November last and advertised in two papers the fact that he had found such sums of money among some waste paper, and called on the owners to come forward and prove their property. This money has since been claimed by the special post office agent, Mr. Maguire, who asserts that the letters or packages containing them were missing from the Baltimore post office, and that the waste paper purchased doubtless came from that quarter. Mr. Wilhelm we learn, gave up the $25 on the production of a letter from a lady addressed to Mr. Maguire, who stated that she had mailed such an amount to this city, which had never reached its destination. He has, we learn, also given up a portion of the $434 to Mr. Maguire, who asserts he has found the owner, but declines giving up the balance to him, until the ownership of it is more satisfactorily proven. Mr. Wilhelm is anxious that the money should reach its real owner, and is certainly justifiable in retaining possession of it until that fact is proven beyond all controversy. The claiming of the money by the Government is a tacit acknowledgment that all the paper mill stories are not unfounded.

The Power of Russia.—"One hundred years ago," says an intelligent writer, "the Russians had neither an army, a navy, nor any system of administration. At present they possess formidable fleets, and prodigious arsenals, in which all the iron, bronze, and copper of Siberia have been accumulating for the last fifty years."

In times of peace, the standing army of Russia, composed of the Imperial Guard, the army in active service, and the military colonies, has been estimated at not less than fifteen hundred thousand men, of which more than one hundred and fifty thousand are cavalry; but, in a period of emergency, it is believed that the Czar could double or treble this number within the space of a few months.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Mr. McFarland, who has just been elected judge in the fifth judicial district of Iowa, has a beard 18 inches long. He is known as the "hairy judge." There is also in that district an editor by the name of Norton who is called the "hairy editor." He has a beard two feet long.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1855.

RAIL ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The additional subscriptions obtained here during the past week to the Western rail road, now amount to nearly $40,000.

A meeting is to be held at Egypt, in the Coal region, on Thursday the 19th inst., at which it is hoped that the various parties interested in the Coal fields will come forward and give large "material aid" to the enterprise.

FAYETTEVILLE & WARSAW PLANK ROAD.—A meeting of the Stockholders was held at Clinton on Monday last. A resolution accepting the State's subscription of 200 shares was adopted, and the Board of Directors have called upon the State Treasurer for $5000 of bonds.

MESSRS. KERR AND REID.—We received this morning, only two or three hours before going to press, 17 pages of manuscript from Edwin G. Reade, Esq., in reply to the communication of Mr. Kerr, published in the Observer of the 13th ult. We regret exceedingly that we did not get it in time for this day's paper. We are compelled, however reluctantly, to postpone its publication till Thursday.

"BEHOLD WHAT A GREAT FIRE A LITTLE SPARK KINDLETH!"—A publication of an extract from the forthcoming 2d Volume of Col. Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate," shows that the present unhappy condition of the country, divided as it is into two antagonistic sections, on the eve of disunion, is all owing to a change of opinion, by one man, on one single point! That man was Mr. Calhoun, and the point was the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Benton traces Mr. Calhoun's course, quoting from his speeches and resolutions in the Senate, in 1837, 1838, 1846, and 1847. These show, beyond a doubt, that Mr. Calhoun was in favor of the Missouri Compromise in 1820; that he voluntarily admitted, in 1837-8, that he had been. That he then, in 1837-8, declared that he had changed his opinion as to the *expediency* of that Compromise, but not uttering a word against its *constitutionality*. Indeed, by the absence, in his resolutions and speech, of all objection to it on the score of constitutionality, he manifestly admitted it. Nine years afterwards, at the session of 1846-7, he introduced resolutions and made a speech, declaring that any legislation forbidding slavery in any part of the territories of the U. States (as the Missouri Compromise did,) "would be a violation of the Constitution and the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and a derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself."

These declarations, then for the first time brought forward by Mr. Calhoun, startled the public mind, and drew forth testimony, not positive, but strongly circumstantial, to show that Mr. Calhoun had been in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and thus had admitted the constitutionality and expediency of that which he now denounced as not only inexpedient but unconstitutional.

But, Mr. Calhoun denied that he had, as a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet in 1820, been in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and brought forward various circumstances to support his denial.

It is a remarkable fact, that Mr. Benton had totally forgotten an explicit admission of the fact by Mr. Calhoun himself in a speech in the Senate in 1837-8. Even the Editors of the National Intelligencer, perhaps better posted up on Congressional and political history than even Mr. Benton himself, tell us that they too had entirely forgotten it. But here is the extract from Mr. Calhoun's speech in 1837-8:—

"He was glad that the portion of the amendment which referred to the Missouri compromise had been struck out. He was not a member of Congress when that compromise was made, but it is due to candor to state that his impressions were in its favor; but it is equally due to it to say that, with his present experience and knowledge of the spirit which then, for the first time, began to disclose itself, he had entirely changed his opinion. He now believed that it was a dangerous measure, and that it has done much to rouse into action the present spirit. Had it then been met with uncompromising opposition, such as a then distinguished and sagacious member from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph,) now no more, opposed to it, abolition might have been crushed forever in its birth. He then thought of Mr. Randolph as, he doubts not, many think of him now who have not fully looked into this subject, that he was too unyielding, too uncompromising, too impracticable; but he had been taught his error, and took pleasure in acknowledging it."

Mr. Calhoun stuck to it, from 1846-7 to the day of his death, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. He rapidly and thoroughly infused his own view of it into the Southern mind. And hence, the present fearful state of the country.

When that designing demagogue, Senator Douglas, aware of this new but deeply rooted hostility of the South to the Compromise, offered, *on the part of the North*, to repeal it, he found willing hands ready to unite with him. It was not pretended that it was operating any practical injury to the South; but it invaded a Southern right—an abstract right, it is true, but therefore only the more warmly cherished by Southern abstractionists.

For our own parts, we thought at the moment that its repeal was injudicious, and every day's experience has but tended to confirm that impression. We anticipated something of the trouble that has followed the repeal, though we confess we were not prepared for the extent to which fanaticism has developed its hostility to the South and its institutions. It was a mistake, we thought and think, though a very natural one for Southern men to fall into when tempted by the North, through Mr. Douglas. The restoration of the Compromise, and the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska acts, which the North is clamoring for, are, however, utterly inadmissible, and impracticable. The deed is done, and cannot be undone. If the North chooses to follow it up to the bitter end indicated by its present temper, upon its head be the sin. There is no retreat for the South. For, however injudicious the repeal may have been, it simply affirms a right of the South which it will not and cannot abandon.

Mr. Benton concludes his long chapter on this subject as follows:—

"It would be a labor unworthy of history to look up the conduct of any public man and trace him through shifting scenes with a mere view to personal effect—with a mere view to personal disparagement, by showing him contradictory and inconsistent at some period of his course. Such a labor would be idle, unprofitable, and derogatory; but, when a change takes place in a public man's opinions which leads to a change of conduct and into a new line of action disastrous to the country, it becomes the duty of history to note the fact and to expose the contradiction, not for personal disparagement, but to counteract the force of the new and dangerous opinion.

"In this sense it becomes an obligatory task to show the change, or rather changes, in Mr. Calhoun's opinions on the constitutional power of Congress over the existence of slavery in the national Territories; and these changes have been great—too great to admit of followers if they had been known. The last of these mutations, or rather the one before the last, (for there are but few who can go the whole length of the three propositions in the Oregon speech,) has been adopted by a large political party and acted upon, and with deplorable effect to the country.

"Holding the Missouri compromise to have been unconstitutional, they have abrogated it as a nullity, and in so doing have done more to disturb the harmony of this Union, to unsettle its foundations, and to shake its stability, than any act or all acts put together since the commencement of the Federal Government. This lamentable act could not have been done, could not have found a party to it, if Mr. Calhoun had not changed his opinion on the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise line, or could have recollected in 1848 that he approved that line in 1820, and that he saw nothing unconstitutional in it as late as 1838. The change being now shown, and the imperfection of his memory made manifest by his own testimony, it becomes certain that the new doctrine was an after-thought, disowned by its antecedents, and which its author would have been estopped from promulgating if these antecedents had been recollected. History now pleads them as an estoppel against his followers.

"Mr. Monroe, in his letter to Gen. Jackson, immediately after the establishment of the Missouri compromise, said that that compromise settled the slavery agitation which threatened to break up the Union. Thirty-four years of quiet and harmony under that settlement bear witness to the truth of these words, spoken in the fulness of patriotic gratitude at seeing his country escape from a great danger. The year 1854 has seen the abrogation of that compromise, and with its abrogation the revival of the agitation, and with a force and fury never known before; and now may be seen in fact what was hypothetically foreseen by Mr. Calhoun in 1838, when, as the fruit of this agitation, he saw the destruction of all sympathy between the two sections of the Union, obliteration from the memory of all proud recollections of former common danger and glory, hatred in the hearts of the North and the South more deadly than ever existed between two neighboring nations. May we not have to witness the remainder of his prophetic vision—"TWO PEOPLE MADE OF ONE!"

THE WAR.—The recent successes of the Allies afford strong reason to believe that they are on the eve of accomplishing the great object on which they have spent so much blood and treasure. Public opinion, says a N. Y. paper, has ceased to be any where sanguine in favor of Russian success at Sebastopol. The despatch of Prince Gortshakoff which was found at Kertch, shows that his position was desperate, even before the occupation by the Allies of the Sea of Azoff. The conquest of the Crimea was confidently expected at Vienna, Paris and London; consternation prevailed at St. Petersburg, in consequence of the destruction of vessels and supplies in the Sea of Azoff; and the hopes of the Allies were excited to a higher pitch than at any previous period during the war. The recall of the troops of Sir George Brown from Kertch was regarded as a sign that the assault, so long looked for, was about to commence, and no doubt seems to be entertained as to its result. Meanwhile, victory has been dearly bought. The battles of the 22d and 23d May, and of the 7th June, are said to have cost the Allies in killed and wounded, 8,000 men. The loss to the Russians was, however, far greater.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months.

A DARING HORSE THIEF.—The negro boy March, belonging to Ezra M. Davis, of South Carolina, is about as impudent a runaway and horse thief as we have heard of. We learn that he stole a horse at Marion C. H. and rode him into Robeson county; then stole Mr. John McNair's horse and rode him to Fayetteville; here he spent a day or two, without any attempt at concealment; then he stole Mrs. Evans's horse and rode him to Salem, where the news of this theft having preceded him, the horse was taken from him, but he took to his heels and escaped. Whether he has since been arrested or not, we have not heard. If not, it behooves people up the country to make some effort to take him, before he helps himself to another horse.

P. S. We learn that he was chased on Thursday, about 25 miles this side of Salem, on the Plank Road, coming back this way, probably in search of another horse. He was too light of heel for his pursuers.

DISCRETION THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.—A lady (so called in the New Orleans papers) cowhided a gentleman in the streets of that city a few days ago. An account of the affair given in one of the next day's papers did not please her, and she armed herself and proceeded to the editor's office. He was fortunately absent at the moment, but she quietly took a seat in his sanctum, and remained several hours awaiting his return. But he very prudently, as the story goes, on learning that the enemy was in possession of the fortress, kept at respectable distance, until the siege was raised.

We do not learn that she wrote any editorials for his paper, whilst filling his chair.

The Charlotte Rail Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. Its receipts for five months of this year were $115,214 01, against $88,276 58 for the corresponding five months of last year.

RALEIGH & GASTON ROAD.—Dr. E. A. Crudup of Franklin has been elected President of this road for the unexpired term of Mr. Branch, resigned.

PROSCRIPTION.—The work of turning out the Know Nothing office holders at Washington is going on rapidly. It is not confined to the Messengers and Door Keepers, but one of the latest victims is John Wilson, Commissioner of the general Land office, who was removed, the Union admits, solely on political grounds. Proscription has become bold.

POLITICS AT THE NORTH.—The Philadelphia North American says that many of the Whig papers in that State are earnestly urging the re-organization of the Whig party. A State Convention of "straight" Whigs is to assemble in Portland, Maine, this week. And similar movements are on foot in other Northern States.

We fear that little good for the South is to be expected from any of them. They are as firmly wedded to abolitionism as the Northern Know Nothings and Locofocos; and the South can expect no respect from any Northern party so long as the desire for the spoils influences Southern politicians and parties to adhere to organizations at the North notoriously hostile to Southern interests.

The New York Know Nothings in the "rural" Districts do not seem to view the party platform with any more favor than those of other States. One of their organs, (hitherto known as a "National" paper) says:

"We apprehend that the great body of Americans will regard the platform binding upon them, just so far as it relates to the original object of the organization, and no further. They will feel themselves free to act upon the Slavery question as their individual convictions shall prompt."

The Know Nothing Grand State Council of Massachusetts assembled at Boston on Thursday last. The proceedings are not yet announced. But at the preliminary meeting an Address putting the party on a platform for restoration of the Missouri Compromise and a repeal of the Nebraska Bill, retaining the name "American party," and calling a Mass Convention, was submitted.

The new K. N. Senators of New Hampshire addressed a large public meeting at Concord on Thursday last—Mr. Bell advocating the repeal of the Nebraska Bill, and Mr. Hale going the whole abolition doctrine.

The repeal of the Nebraska Law seems to be the sentiment of all parties at the North.

SUICIDES.—The common event of the day in New York is a suicide. The progress of infidelity and immorality is marked by this now usual mode of getting rid of the troubles to which "man was born." A man gets into pecuniary difficulties, and shoots himself. A woman has a quarrel with her husband, and takes laudanum. A youth is disappointed in love, (or what he thinks is such,) and cuts his throat. There is a recklessness of life, and a practical denial of a hereafter, in all this, that is startling.

Among several suicides lately, one, or rather a double one, presents some extraordinary features. A young man, aged 23, and a young woman, aged 25, were found dead in his father's back piazza, in Brooklyn, to which they had resorted in the course of the night to take each a dose of prussic acid. The family had the body of the son taken care of, but sent the body of the woman to the dead house, to be buried by the public. This very natural course, as it seems to us, towards one who had evidently led the son through a course of vice to a terrible death, appears to have excited the wrath of the public, and the family were insulted by placards, the funeral from their house was attended by only 50 persons, whilst the body of the woman (who in the mean time had been proven to have been living for five years in a house of ill fame,) was taken to a church, in "a magnificent hearse, drawn by two white horses, under the management of a committee appointed for the purpose at a meeting the preceding evening." "The body was enshrouded in white merino, with a wreath of roses about the head." "The church was not only filled to its utmost capacity, but large crowds collected outside."

Such are the shocking accounts given by the N. Y. papers. Are the people mad? How can they expect their own daughters to lead virtuous lives, and die natural deaths? It is awful.

To crown the whole, a physician gave evidence before the coroner's inquest, that the deceased "was a prostitute of superior grade, a *very honorable and sincere woman;* has had a child which died at the age of one year. She was not a private mistress, but had an attachment for a young man in Brooklyn, who was a hatter by trade. He was her lover. I have seen him in her room while sick, but cannot identify him. *She was unable to trace the paternity of the child previously alluded to.*"

As the Express says,—

"This somewhat paradoxical estimate of her character appears to have been largely entertained by the people of our sister city, for funeral honors, sacred and secular, of the most marked description, were paid to the deceased, and her remains were followed to the grave by lamenting thousands. The fact that the unfortunate had neither relatives nor friends in this country, seems to have touched a chord in the public sympathy, which it would probably be cruel to confound with that morbid sentimentality which occurrences of the kind too frequently call forth. Of the history of her lover in life and in death, more is known, and the moral of it all is such, as should warn away the young from the house of the harlot. "Her house is the way to hell—going down to the chambers of death."

BALTIMORE, June 29.

Judical Election in New Orleans.—The Southern mail, as late as due, is received. The election in New Orleans for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, resulted in the choice of Elgee, Anti-Know Nothing, by 1,200 majority, over Merrick, Know Nothing.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Observer.

GRAHAM, Alamance County, June 27.

The wheat crop is now being gathered in, and is pronounced by those competent to judge to be fully an average one—both as regards quantity and quality. The oat crop has improved beyond the expectation of the most sanguine; the corn crop looks unusually promising; and fruits and vegetables of all kinds are very abundant. We have fine showers every few days, and the heart of the farmer is gladdened at the prospect of plenty which surrounds him, and swells with gratitude to that beneficent Being who has sent the genial and refreshing showers to water our parched and thirsty earth, causing it to bring forth its teeming productions for the support and comfort of man.

The Central Rail Road is rapidly verging to completion. The regular trains are running to Mebanesville, about equidistant between Graham and Hillsborough, and the iron is laid down to Back Creek, some five miles further on. The shrill whistle and snorting of the Iron Horse awakens strange echoes among our hills and valleys, and forms a new era in our history. Already a spirit of improvement and enterprise is discernable in our midst; it is manifested in improvement in building, in farming operations, milling and manufacturing establishments, &c. We now hear of no farms for sale,—no one desirous of selling off and moving to the far West, but people prefer to remain here and enjoy the glory and prosperity which awaits the good old North State.

"My own green land forever!
Land of the beautiful and brave!
The freeman's home—the martyr's grave!"

To the list of steamers plying on the river, published in this paper yesterday, should be added the Sun, the Henrietta, and the Spray, accidentally omitted.—*Wil. Herald.*

ST. LOUIS, June 28.

From the Plains.—The Republican has advices from New Mexico to May 30. On the 29th, Col. Fauntleroy attacked a camp of Utahs near Arkansas River, 20 miles north of Craicha Pass, killed 40 and took 6 prisoners. The command had one man slightly, and one mortally wounded. All the camp equipage, horses, sheep, provisions, &c., were captured. On 1st May, the same command attacked a camp of 35 Utahs in the Schouatch Valley—killed four and wounded four, and captured horses, provisions, &c. Among the prisoners taken is a Chief, who is inclined to sue for peace. The command returned to Fort Massachusetts on the 9th May.

Queen Victoria.—Among the "presented,"—in Her Majesty's Drawing Room, we see, were Mrs. Abbott Lawrence by the Countess of Clarendon, and by the United States' Minister—Abbott Lawrence, Esq., son of the late Minister; and Henry E. Davies, Esq., "private Secretary to the Hon. Millard Fillmore."

An Unusual Spectacle.—Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Fillmore were in the galleries of the House of Commons, in England, on the night of the 5th inst., listening to the debates. On the night of the 7th, Mr. Bright alluded to the fact, and pronounced a high eulogium on the United States of America.

PUTNAM.—The Publishers have sent us the July number of this popular monthly.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Pell, Mr. JOHN J. PHILLIPS to Miss ELIZA J. STUART.

At Maple Cottage, New Haven, Conn., on the 20th ult., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, FRANK G. Q. UMSTED of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH J., daughter of the late Geo. Pollock Devereux, of N. Carolina.

At Mount Alta, Cherokee county, on the 29th May, by Rev. J. H. Linebaugh, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Athens, Ga., Dr. JAMES F. CAIN, of Hillsborough, to Miss JULIA TATE, the only daughter of Mr. Samuel Tate.

DIED,

Near Rockingham, Richmond co., on the 17th ult., WALTER, infant son of C. J. and Rachael Terry, in the 4th year of his age.

Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at Death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call infants to his arms.

COM.

Very suddenly, in this County, 11th ult., Mr. DUNCAN CONLY, aged 87.

In Camden, S. C., on the 29th ultimo, after a few hours' illness, Rev. S. W. CAPERS, of the Methodist Church.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 2.

BACON—	10½ a 11	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	28 a 29
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	10 a 10½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9½ a 9¾	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	62 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	10 75 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	10 50 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	10 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	10 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 35 a 1 40	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	75 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12½	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.

Cotton—The late news has unsettled the market.

Corn—Receipts do not exceed the demand. No change in price.

Flour—Prices somewhat variable.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 31 to 32.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 50, yellow 2 35. Spirits 35. No. 1 Rosin 2 12 to $3. Tar 2 15. Fayetteville Family Flour $12; Super 11 75. Cotton 10 to 10½.

At New York, cotton dull; middling uplands 11½. Southern Flour 10 25 to $12. Corn 91 to 1 11. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 41.

TO LET.

2 NEW BRICK STORES, on Gillespie street,—they can be rented together or separate. Apply to E. J. LILLY.

July 2. 14-2t*

WANTED.

A GOOD TEAM, with driver, to haul lumber; constant employment for 30 days, and perhaps longer, can be given. J. & T. WADDILL.

July 2. 14-tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's & Co's Lines, June 27 and 28.—Strs Fanny, and Magnolia with passengers, and goods for sundry merchants of town and country.

[Orrell's Line.] June 30, Str Sun, with goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh & Co's. Line. June 30, Str Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers, and goods for Searles & Adams, Lutterloh & Co, Dr H McLean, S T Hawley & Son, N G S Johnson, E Murrow, L Wood, H Lee, J N Smith.

Lutterloh's Line. July 2d, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for different merchants.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at **EGYPT**, on Deep River, on **THURSDAY 19th JULY**, in aid of the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields.

The State having refused aid to this important work, the road must be built without its aid.

All who feel an interest in the work are invited to attend the proposed meeting.

GEO. McNEILL,
C. B. MALLETT,
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
W. T. HORNE,
E. J. HALE.
Committee appointed at a public meeting in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1855. 14-tm

FOURTH OF JULY

AT TOOMER, HARNETT COUNTY.

Order of Arrangement for the celebration of the 79th Anniversary of American Independence.

AT 10 o'clock a procession will be formed in front of the Presbyterian Church, and march to the Cumberland Academy, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and an Oration delivered.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music,
Officers 34th Regiment,
Sons of Temperance,
Teachers and Students of Schools,
Magistrates of the County,
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts,
Officers Army and Navy,
Committee of Arrangements,
Clergy,
Orator and Readers,
Strangers and Citizens.

Programme at the Academy.

Prayer by Rev. E. McNair,
Music,
Declaration of Independence read by Dr. W. M. McNeill,
Mecklenburg Declaration read by Dr. J. Tyler McLean,
Oration by Dan'l McN. McKay,
Music,
Benediction.

None but Ladies will be admitted into the Academy before the Procession arrives.

KENNETH MURCHISON,
ELDREDGE STEWART,
ANGUS SHAW,
A. B. HORTON,
Marshals of the day.

June 30. 1t

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to BEATTY & BROTHER.

Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

Argus and Wilmington Herald and Journal, 4 weeks.

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, I will offer at public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 24th inst., a tract of LAND containing 50 Acres, more or less, joining the Lands of Jonathan Evans, Esq.,—belonging to the estate of John Evans, dec'd. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAS. EVANS, Adm'r.

July 2, 1855. 14*4t

Harpers' and Putnam's Magazines

for July, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

A GOOD HORSE FOR SALE,

WORKS well in double or single harness,—is perfectly gentle. C. LUTTERLOH.

June 30. 14-3t

Sale of Land on Black River.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Spring Term, 1855, upon the Petition of Abner Godwin and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th day of August next, about 220 acres of Land lying on the West side of Black River, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McDonald and Sampson Strickland.

The above Land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months, bond and approved security being required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 29, 1855. 14*5w

Carolinian copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., July 1, 1855:

Mrs Ann Ashley 2, Allen Arnett.

Jno M Bridgewire, C W Blackman, Mr Joseph ——, Alford Blackwell 2, Jos Brogan, Dan'l Black, Jos Baggs, W P Browing, Henry Branson.

Jas C Dollar, Horace G Day, Mrs Mary J Dollar.

Seper Foster, (care of Mr Godwin.)

Bryant Huse, Jas P Hodges, H Harmon & Son, C A Harrisson, Van Buren Hair, Arthur Horne, Sarah T Holl, E L Harding, Dan'l Hageman, Z A Hues.

David Jeffus, Rev R H Jones, Mary Ann Judd, Jones & Barbee.

Florah Ann Leasley, Robert Love 2.

Dan'l McMillan, Mrs G A McCallum 2, Christian McMillan, C C McCrummen, Mrs Sarah McNeill, Flora McNeill, Miss Margret D McNeill, W C McKoy, J C McNair, Mrs Sarah McDonald, Jno McLean.

Paul Nicols, Mary A Newell (care of Nathan Newell,) N W Nichols.

W G B Pearson, Robert Petty, Mrs Margaret Pelket, Ranald Patterson.

Miss Hannah Ray, Wm Rasbury, Hon Kenneth Raynor, Thos Rhodes.

Frances Shenton, A K Stamm, Falk Simsen, Miss Eliza Ann Smith, Dan'l Stagewant, Jno Swear.

A G Tucker, Thos Turner, J M Thompson 2, D M Taylor.

T R Underwood.

Miss Ann Williamson 2, Geo W Whaler, Miss Sarah A Williams, Jas Wigins, Mrs A A Withers.

N Van Horn, Miss Louisa Van Vleck.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., June 23, 1855. 13tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS

POST OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1855.

Raleigh Mail, (2 horse coach,)
Due daily at 6½ A. M.
Closes daily, at 4½ P. M.

Warsaw Mail, (2 horse coach,)
Due daily, (except Monday,) at 6 A. M.
Closes daily, (except Sunday,) at 3 P. M.

Lumberton Mail, (2 horse coach,)
Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8½ P. M.

Salem Mail, (2 horse coach,)
Due Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.
Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3½ P. M.

Mail to Robeson's, (sulkey,)
Due Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 A. M.
Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M.

Cheraw Mail,
Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 A. M.
Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 12½ P. M.

Summerville Mail,
Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 P. M.
Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5½ A. M.

Strickland's Depot Mail, (via Gravelly Hill,)
Due Sunday at 12 M.
Closes Wednesday at 7½ A. M.

Swift Island Mail, (via Troy,)
Due Tuesday at 6 P. M.
Closes Wednesday at 5½ A. M.

Troy Mail, (via Blue's Bridge,)
Due Wednesday at 6 P. M.
Closes Thursday at 5½ A. M.

Elizabethtown Mail, (via White Oak,)
Due Wednesday at 7 P. M.
Closes Friday at 5½ A. M.

Gravelly Hill Mail,
Due Wednesday at 2 P. M.
Closes Wednesday 2½ P. M.

J. E. BRYAN, Post Master.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken up two strays—one MULE and one JENNET. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away. ISAAC TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, near Gibbs's Cross Roads, June 29, 1855. 14*2tp

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement, during the month of July, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted.

They have written some hundreds of letters, embracing accounts other than for subscriptions. These latter are too numerous to forward to each individual subscriber, but it is hoped that all who can, will remit what is due. The amount they can ascertain by examining former receipts. Most of our accounts are small, but they form a very large aggregate of great importance to us. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 28.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

27th JUNE, 1855.

THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent. payable at Bank, on Monday the 2d of July, 1855.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

June 28, 1855. 13-2t

LEMONS.

10 BOXES LEMONS.
40 " LEMON SYRUP.

Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 28, 1855. 13tf

OFFICES TO RENT.

I HAVE four large comfortable Rooms, (just completed,) on Bow Street, which I will rent on moderate terms for Offices. The situation is pleasant, and convenient to business. For terms apply to me, or Mr. Wright Huske, in my absence.

THOS. C. HALL.

June 26. 13-1m

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

I HAVE made arrangements to buy any number of Land Warrants that may be offered, at the *highest cash prices*. Owners of Warrants may send them to me and they will get the best market price.

LAND WARRANTS procured for Soldiers, Widows, and Minor heirs as usual, and all other claims prosecuted against the government, ☞ no charge made unless the claim is secured. ☜

JNO. M. ROSE.

June 15, 1855 13-3m

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.
W. M. BLACK, Assistant.

SCHOOL will be re-opened the 9th JULY.

Carthage, June 26. 13-2t

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.

June 27. 13-6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

David and Enoch Godwin, Adm'rs of Jonathan Godwin, dec'd, vs. Nathan, Joel, Redden, William John Godwin and others, heirs at Law of said Dec'd.

Petition for division of said Deceased's Estate.

THIS cause coming on for trial, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nathan, Joel and Redden Godwin are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the Court House in Clinton, the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

June 25, 1855. 13*6

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 6, 1854 46tf

TURPENTINE LANDS.

WE will sell **1000** Acres of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well Timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C

March 11, 1853. 76tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tongueing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices.

S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

WHEAT.

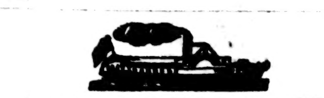
I WILL give the highest Cash price.

GEO. McNEILL.

☞ My Cold Spring Mills, being thoroughly repaired, will receive and grind Wheat.

GEO. McNEILL.

June 15. 10-6w



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAM.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.

April 4, 1855. 89-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;
Hats; Shoes;
and **Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

March 19. 84tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2.

MONEY.

WE dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customers whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.

Nov'r 27, 1854 52tf

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to

NEILL MONROE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc., Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

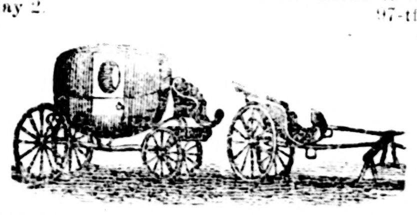
CANTON MATTING.

10 PIECES, 4-4 and 6-4, white and checked Matting. Just received.

Also, Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 2. 97-tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

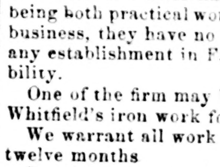
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Livery Stables.



The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

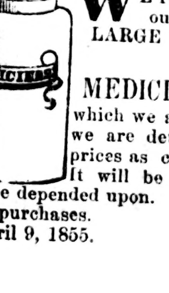
Jan. 1, 1852. f

1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.



WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of DRUGS, MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, which we are now receiving, and which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.

April 9, 1855. 94-tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST CLASS

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES

Taken at WEAR'S,

ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

J. S. WEAR.

Feb'y 1. 72-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

WE are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Spirit Barrels they may want

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 17. 2-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Batile's 1st Law, all of which are out of print.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1855.

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

The Lime will be in this week.

April 19. 93tf

375 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO

for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 23. 94-tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL***, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber.

JEFFERSON KIVETT.
DAVID KIVETT.

Cumberland Co., April 23, 1855. 94-6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE concern of Benbow, Kyle & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will in future be conducted by Benbow & Kyle, who ALONE are authorized to settle the business of the old concern above mentioned, of B., K. & Co.

C. BENBOW,
JAMES KYLE, Jr.,
W. R. LOVE.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1855. 94-tf

MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, &c.

E. MURRAY. L. PEACOCK. C. H. ROBINSON.

April 23, 1855. 94-3m

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tabular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17. 85-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their our own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*.

1 ton or under, 2⅝ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense*.

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28. 5-3m

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers: a large assortment of ready-made Clothing: a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

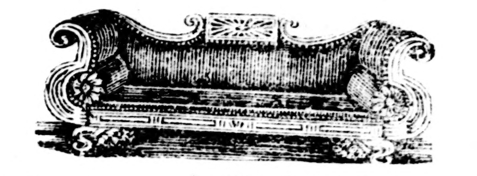
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 15tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854 28tf

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

A CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible.

C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles**, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In FAYETTEVILLE, by **S. J. HINSDALE** and **J. N. SMITH.**

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE 23d Session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY 3d JULY, with its usual corps of efficient teachers.

By order of the Proprietors.

HENRY ELLIOTT,
M. McKAY,
N. McKAY,
Executive Committee.

Summerville, June 18. 12*tf

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber will open a house for the reception of visiters at this popular watering place the first day of July next. These Springs are situated in Robeson, N. C. The waters are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, &c

H. McNEILL.

June 16. 12*4t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, Marion, S. C., on 29th of April last, his boy March, aged 17, well made, short, and thick set, with black complexion, a large mouth, and very thick under lip. I will give $25 on delivery to me, or if lodged in jail so that I may get him. He is supposed to be about Lumberton or Fayetteville.

EZRA M. DAVIS.

June 15. 12-2t*pd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

Archibald McMillan and others, vs. Archibald Currie, Administrator, and Margaret Kelly, Administratrix of the Estate of Angus Kelly, deceased.

Petition to account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Kelly, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, on motion it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or said petition will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1855, and of American Independence the 79th year.

S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 16th June, 1855. 12-6t

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, }
R. A. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks. Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 11*tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 5th of July, under the faithful labors of Rev. W. S. Wallace. We would say, that the Session that is just ended was very interesting indeed; the number of Students is expected to be considerably increased; the capabilities of the Teacher would warrant any one a trial. Board can be procured at Steward's Hall.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Pres't.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

June 15. 10-3t*

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S

Notice and Sale.

THE Subscriber having at June Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the Estate of the late William T. Smith, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and those indebted to the Estate will please make payment.

JOHN C. SMITH,
Adm'r, with Will annexed.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of Six Months, at the late residence of Wm. T. Smith, about

500 *Bushels CORN, BACON, FODDER, PEAS, SHEEP, HORSES, MULES, &c.*

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved security.

June 5, 1855. 7-1sw-ts

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Samuel Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

June 9, 1855. 8*6t

EQUITY LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of D. McMillan and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door on the 16th day of July next, 25 acres of land, known as the residence of the late Isabella McNeill, deceased. Also, 25 acres adjoining the above. The said lands adjoin the lands of T. J. Buila, Randall McMillan, Arch'd McLean and others and will be sold upon a credit of six months—bond and security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 6. 7-sw1t*4t

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH

Jan'y 27. 70*tf